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be waived. (See 15.306(a)(2) for conditions regarding making awards based on initial proposals.) If the conditions for awarding based on initial proposals are not met, deficiencies in bid guarantees submitted by offerors determined to be in the competitive range shall be addressed during discussions and the offeror shall be given an opportunity to correct the deficiency.

- (c) Noncompliance with a solicitation requirement for a bid guarantee shall be waived in the following circumstances unless the contracting officer determines in writing that acceptance of the bid would be detrimental to the Government's interest when—
- (1) Only one offer is received. In this case, the contracting officer may require the furnishing of the bid guarantee before award;
- (2) The amount of the bid guarantee submitted is less than required, but is equal to or greater than the difference between the offer price and the next higher acceptable offer;
- (3) The amount of the bid guarantee submitted, although less than that required by the solicitation for the maximum quantity offered, is sufficient for a quantity for which the offeror is otherwise eligible for award. Any award to the offeror shall not exceed the quantity covered by the bid guarantee;
- (4) The bid guarantee is received late, and late receipt is waived under 14.304;
- (5) A bid guarantee becomes inadequate as a result of the correction of a mistake under 14.407 (but only if the bidder will increase the bid guarantee to the level required for the corrected bid);
- (6) A telegraphic offer modification is received without corresponding modification of the bid guarantee, if the modification expressly refers to the previous offer and the offeror corrects any deficiency in bid guarantee;
- (7) An otherwise acceptable bid bond was submitted with a signed offer, but the bid bond was not signed by the offeror:
- (8) An otherwise acceptable bid bond is errroneously dated or bears no date at all: or
- (9) A bid bond does not list the United States as obligee, but correctly identifies the offeror, the solicitation number, and the name and location of

the project involved, so long as it is acceptable in all other respects.

[54 FR 48985, Nov. 28, 1989, as amended at 60 FR 34739, July 3, 1995; 62 FR 51271, Sept. 30, 1997]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 62 FR 51271, Sept. 30, 1997, in section in section 28.101–4, in paragraph (b), "15.610(a)" was amended to read "15.306(a)(2)", effective Oct. 10, 1997.

## 28.102 Performance and payment bonds and alternative payment protections for construction contracts.

## 28.102-1 General.

- (a) The Miller Act (40 U.S.C. 270a-270f) requires performance and payment bonds for any construction contract exceeding \$100,000, except that this requirement may be waived (1) by the contracting officer for as much of the work as is to be performed in a foreign country upon finding that it is impracticable for the contractor to furnish such bond, or (2) as otherwise authorized by the Miller Act or other law.
- (b)(1) Pursuant to Section 4104(b)(2) of the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act of 1994 (Public Law 103–355), for construction contracts greater than \$25,000, but not greater than \$100,000, the contracting officer shall select two or more of the following payment protections, giving particular consideration to inclusion of an irrevocable letter of credit as one of the selected alternatives:
  - (i) A payment bond.
- (ii) An irrevocable letter of credit (ILC).
- (iii) A tripartite escrow agreement. The prime contractor establishes an escrow account in a federally insured financial institution and enters into a tripartite escrow agreement with the financial institution, as escrow agent, and all of the suppliers of labor and material. The escrow agreement shall establish the terms of payment under the contract and of resolution of disputes among the parties. The Government makes payments to the contractor's escrow account, and the escrow agent distributes the payments in accordance with the agreement, or triggers the disputes resolution procedures if required.
- (iv) Certificates of deposit. The contractor deposits certificates of deposit